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THOMAS COATES





# THOMAS COATES<sup>c</sup>

WHO REMOVED FROM ENGLAND TO THE  
PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1683

COMPILED FROM OLD RECORDS

BY  
HENRY T. COATES

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PHILADELPHIA  
PRIVATELY PRINTED  
1897



1241156

## THOMAS COATES.

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It is only an old parchment-bound memorandum-book, "Rider's British Merlin for 1683," but what a flood of light its commonplace entries, hastily written and at intervals of years apart, throw upon the life and character of one who for nearly two centuries has slept beneath the sod in the quiet of the Friends' Burial Ground at Fourth and Arch Streets! The title-page claims that it is "bedect with Many delightful Varieties and useful Verities: Fitting the Longitude and Latitude of all Capacities within the Islands of Great Britain's Monarchy and Chronological Observations of Principal Note to the year 1683. Being the Third from the Bissextile or Leap Year. With notes of Husbandry, Physick, Faires and Marts, Direction Tables for all necessary Uses." When it was "made and compiled for the benefit of his country by Cordanus Rider," as he quaintly puts it, Europe was evidently in a state of unrest and discontent. The "Merry Monarch" sat on the throne of England, and the "Grand Monarch" on that of France. Spain, though still powerful, had entered upon her period of rapid decline, and the magnificent German Empire of to-day had not yet been called into being; the "unspeakable Turk" was carrying the green standard of the Prophet into Central Europe, and the question whether the Cross or the Crescent should dominate the fortunes of Eastern Europe for generations to

come was yet to be fought out under the walls of Vienna. Europe was no place for a bright, enterprising young man twenty-three years of age. So at least thought Thomas Coates of Leicestershire, who, as he records in this memorandum-book, "went from home the 17th of thee 12th month" (1682), stopping at London, where, on the 22d of the succeeding month, he purchased from Orsler the stationer this veritable memorandum-book which lies before me on the library-table as I write. In the almanac under September he writes "Tho. Coates was borne the 26th of this in 1659." His parents were Henry and Elizabeth Coates of the Old Leicestershire and Derbyshire family of that name. One family tradition recounts how the family had been ardent Royalists, and had stood by the falling cause of Charles I. to the end. Like many others, they had welcomed the restoration of the monarchy, but, disgusted at length with the excesses of Charles II.'s voluptuous court and the Romanizing tendencies of the Duke of York (afterward James II.), they had listened to the teachings of George Fox and had become Friends. Another tradition, however, states that his father was not a convert to the new faith, but disinherited his son for embracing it. Be that as it may, Thomas Coates was a Friend, and as such determined to cast in his fortunes with his brethren in the colony which William Penn had founded in the New World, and where his brother-in-law, George Palmer of Nonesuch, Surrey, had in 1681-2 patented "five thousand acres of land to be laid out to him in the Province of Pennsylvania" (recorded at Harrisburg, Pa., and recited in subsequent deed). Exactly when he left London or when he arrived in this country is uncertain; it was evidently early in the year 1683. His brother-in-law, George Palmer, with his wife Elizabeth, sailed for America later on, in the good ship "Isabell Ann Katherren," Thomas Hutson,

Master, but during the voyage George Palmer died, his will being dated on shipboard Sept. 4, 1683; "wherein and whereby he did give and bequeath unto his wife Elizabeth and her heirs for ever the amount of 1000 acres of land, part of the above-mentioned 5000 acres," and appointed her executrix. The original will has been lost or mislaid, a diligent search in the office of the Register of Wills at Philadelphia having failed to reveal it, and the office copy made in 1766 has been carelessly done. Among the witnesses is the name of "Enoch Coats," the last two letters being so badly copied that the name may not be Coats. The probability is that it is, and that he was a younger brother of Thomas Coates, and came with his sister Elizabeth. He must have died early, as there is no mention of him in any of the family records, and his brother's affection for him is shown by the fact that he named his second son Enoch after the "loved and lost." George Palmer's death upset all Thomas Coates's calculations, and made it necessary for him to return at once to England in order to settle up his brother-in-law's affairs there. He says in his diary: "I left Philadelphia the 19th day of the 10 (Dec.) '83 and Darby the 20 of the same mon. Choptanke the 3 day of the 11 month, the same day wee got on board the Lively in Herrin Bay and on the 9 day of the 11 month (Jan.) wee came to Purtuxon. And on the 21 wee came to James River in Virginia, and on the seventh day of the 12 mo. wee wayed anchor and launched forth into the sea for Ould England. And on the 22 day of the first month (March) wee see the land of England, and on ye 25 wee came ashore at Dover in Kent."

Elizabeth Palmer did not long remain a widow, for early in 1684 she was married to Thomas Fitzwater, an esteemed Minister among Friends, whose son George was the intimate friend of Thomas Coates and a Trustee under his will. At

the time of their passing Meeting 2d mo. 1, 1684, a committee was "appointed to see to the securing, ordering and disposing of Elizabeth Palmer's estate so far as relates to her children by her former husband."

On his return from England he probably went to live at Darby, for in the list of settlers in the Darby township book is the following: "Thomas Coates from Sprixton in the county of Leicester, William Gabitas from East Markham in the county of Nottingham, Joseph Need from Arnold in the county of Nottingham: The above came in the year—— 1686." We also find by the Chester court records that on 7th mo. 7, 1686, Thomas Coates purchased of Thomas Smith fifty acres of land in that township, then in Chester County, but now belonging to Delaware County. The records contain few references to the young Friend; his name as a juryman "at a Court held at Chester for y<sup>e</sup> County of Chester y<sup>e</sup> 3rd day in the 1st weeke of the 7th moneth 1687" and as a witness to marriages in the Darby Monthly Meeting 8 mo. 14, 1690 and 3d mo. 4, 1691, being almost the only instances we have of his being there.

His residence in Darby was broken up by an untoward event. From a curious record on the Monthly Meeting books under 9 mo. 27, 1691, of "George Palmer's letter to his mother and sister from Masqueness (Turkey) to solicit a subscription for the redemption of himself and others held prisoners," it is evident that the vessel in which George Palmer, Jr., was coming to America had been captured by an Algerine corsair and the passengers and crew held in slavery in Mechinez, the capital city of Morocco, and the next to Fez in population and importance. To such an appeal there could be but one response; and accordingly Thomas Coates, as soon as he could arrange his affairs here, started for England to see what could be done to redeem his nephew from

captivity. It speaks well for his popularity with his neighbors that this memorandum-book contains no fewer than thirty commissions of various kinds which the good people of Darby wished him to execute for them in England. He must have been successful in his mission, for, though we read in the Meeting records under date of 4, 25, 1697, that "a letter from George Palmer was read wherein he desired his brother to dispose of some land to raise £16 or £20 for his relief," we know that George Palmer, Jr., died at Peckham in Surrey, in Feb., 1729, leaving a good estate. Thomas Coates tersely records his return voyage thus: "I left London ye 29th of ye 9th month, '94. We came from Plimouth ye 27 of ye 10th month and anchored no more in England, and on the 21 of ye 12 month wee see ye land of Virginia."

Upon his return he removed from Darby to Philadelphia, where he had previously purchased property. By deed of "8th of 4th month (June) fourth year of the Reign of William and Mary King and Queen of England Anno Domini 1692," William Markham of the Town and County of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania, in the Parts of America, conveyed to "Thomas Coates of the County of Chester in the said Province," "a certain Lot of Land in Philadelphia County, in breadth fourtie nine foot, and in length three hundred and six foot; bounded Northward with back lots, Eastward the back of William Clarke's Lot, Lawrence Cook's Lot, and the Plimouth Friends, Southward with the High Street, and to the Westward with Francis Cook's Lott." On this property he built what was for those times a good house. Here he lived until his death, when the property was willed to his daughter Mary.

And now, having settled up his affairs at Darby, Thomas Coates embarked on his career as a Philadelphia merchant.

That from the start he must have had considerable capital

at his command is certain from the very extensive trading he immediately engaged in, and that he was already well and favorably known is shown by the large number of accounts which were at once opened with his house. This was probably due to that reputation for fair dealing and mercantile sagacity which he enjoyed throughout his life.

He appears to have combined general trading with the business of a shipping merchant, and a large part of his trade was with the planters in the outlying districts, to whom he sold the merchandise needed by settlers of that period.

Among the goods dealt in, as apparent from his ledger, which is in my possession, were—linens, muslins, hardware (including nails, tools, cutlery, etc.), hats, gloves, laces, silks, hosiery, ready-made great-coats, watches, cordage, drugs, paper, arms, powder, household stuff, hay, meal, flour, grain, wood, and groceries, and, as in these early days members of the Society of Friends were not opposed to the sale of spirits, rum, brandy, and wine.

That the gross amount of business handled yearly must have run into large sums is likely from the following notes of certain transactions from the latter part of 1703 to the end of 1704 in Gov. Trent's ledger: One account for about the period named shows a purchase of general merchandise of £1400 (\$7000). We find also dealings with one Captain Anthony Palmer (probably a kinsman), Doctor Cox, Col. Daniel Coxe, James Coates, William Howell, John Moore, Henry Badcock, John Mifflin, Edward Harmer, and many others, whose notes he held for nearly as much more at the same period.

His personal accounts, from his own book, show at nearly the same time transactions amounting, in purchases, to considerably more than the amounts named.



In Gov. Trent's ledger we find that, in 1703, Thomas Coates is charged with "a voyage to Millford" (Milford Haven?), Aug. 1, £79.

On the 7th of December, 1703, he imported goods from Barbadoes to the value of £123, and spirits valued at £110, making a total of \$1165 for that day.

In November, 1704, he imported goods from London to the value of £196, and on the same day from the West Indies merchandise to amount of £106, or \$1510 for that day.

Among the customers of his store, as shown by his ledger, from a list of many names taken from the old folio, were—Francis Gillingham, John Powell, Griffith Jones, Richard Woodward, Jacob Simcock, "John of ye Roads," Thomas Hall, Bartholomew Coppuck, John Eastburn, Rowland Powell, William Robinson, William Coates, James Coates, Owen Evans, Morris Llewellyn, Jonathan Palmer, Richard Redman, Thomas Chalkley, James Davis "at ye great valley," Anthony Morgan, Francis Serril, Thomas Marle, Samuel Bradshaw, David Jones "at North Wales," John Ashmeade, Gabriel Wilkinson, Thomas Lambert, Thomas Lloyd, Rees Jones of Merion, Justa Justasonne, Jeremiah Jarman, Morgan Hews, and Ellis Pugh. These were all prominent settlers.

There are also records showing that at one time he engaged in large building operations in the rapidly developing city.

In the old accounts of William Trent, in connection with Thomas Coates's accounts, mention is made of the sloops *Mary* and *Pearle*, but it does not appear whether Thomas Coates had any interest in these vessels or not. From other accounts, however, it appears that he was part owner of the cargo of several vessels in various years.

But the young merchant, devoted as he was to business,

had a soul above the sordid pleasures of trade, and we find in the records of the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting the following quaint notice of Thomas and Beulah Coates's passing Meeting:

"At a Monthly Meeting held at the house of Robert Ewer the twenty-fifth day of the seventh month, 1696, "Mary Sibthorpe and Joan Forrest presented Thomas Coate and Beulah Jacobs a second time to this Meeting, and after inquiry made concerning his clearness, nothing appeared to obstruct his proceeding, they were left to consummate their marriage in the fear of God." Their "first intentions" had been made the previous month.

The Jaques family were descendants of French Huguenots who had fled to England after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. They had been living in the City of Brotherly Love for several years, where 10 mo. 31, 1686, Thomas Jaques was chairman of "a committee to take a survey of the carpenter work on the Centre Meeting House and give their judgments of the value thereof to the next Meeting." The family were certainly cosmopolitan, as far as religious views were concerned, as all of the four daughters joined different religious denominations, Martha, who afterward married John Holme of Holmesburg, being a Baptist; Beulah, a Friend; the third sister, a Presbyterian; and the fourth became a follower of George Keith.

Happy in his domestic relations and prosperous in business, Thomas Coates had little time to devote to public affairs, and we find that on "the return of the Grand and Petty Jury of Philadelphia County, 2nd September, 1701, Tho. Coates find xx s." for non-attendance. That he lived in comfort, if not luxury, is evidenced from the mention in his will of mahogany furniture, when at that time the use of that wood was exceedingly rare both in England and America, Lyon's

*History of Colonial Furniture in New England* only mentioning three instances of its use in the Colonies at that early period, Thomas Coates being named as one. His plate, some of which is still in the possession of his descendants, is fully up to the standard of Quaker luxury, while the silver buttons mentioned in the inventory filed with his will show that he did not adhere strictly to their notions of "simplicity in dress."

Whether from a chivalric desire to defend the weak and oppressed or from mere obstinacy, or perhaps a combination of both, the family from the days when their ancestors, like

" Kentish Sir Byng,  
Stood for the King,"

down to the sad anti-slavery days before the war have generally found themselves on the unpopular side. When George Keith arose to disturb the serenity of Quakerdom, and became as bitter against his former co-religionists as he had previously been zealous in their behalf, his defection caused great excitement, and some of the Friends—notably Governor Lloyd—wished to suppress the new heresy by the extremest measures of which their peaceable doctrines would permit. Magistrate John Holme, whose son was Thomas Coates's brother-in-law, refused to act with his fellow-magistrate, alleging that "it was a religious dispute, and therefore not fit for a civil court." For several years polemical discussions raged furiously in the "City of brotherly love," and Thomas Coates evidently took up the cudgels for the unpopular side, as the following minutes from the records of the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting indicate :

4 mo. 26, 1702. "It being laid before the preparative meeting that Thomas Coates hath been abusive to friends in general and hath not been disowned, therefore John Goodson and

Philip England are desired to deal with him once more, and give the Meeting an account how they find him, before any further proceedings be made against him."

5 mo. 31, 1702. "John Goodson, Philip England, and George Gray are desired to endeavor to bring Thomas Coats to a sense of his carriages, and Try whether he will give Friends satisfaction, otherwise they will be necessitated to give out something to disown him."

6 mo. 28, 1702. "John Goodson, George Gray, and Philip England are desired to continue their care in the business of Thomas Coates."

7 mo. 5, 1702. "The Friends appointed to visit Thomas Coats are desired to go to him once more and acquaint him that if he will not give Friends satisfaction for his evil behaviour and reproaching of them and the Truth, they will be necessitated to give out a Testimony against him."

As his wife was active in the Meeting, and was the first treasurer of the women's Yearly Meeting, and his children retained their birthright membership, and as the family have continued in membership until the present time, it is evident that the contention was more personal than doctrinal, and that for all practical purposes Thomas Coates was as much a Friend as ever.

On the 16th August, 1705, he bought of Joseph Taylor "a certain lot or piece of land situate on the north-west corner of High (now Market) Street and Second Street," part of which has never passed out of the hands of the Coates family. Here in after years his great-great-grandson George Morrison Coates commenced his successful career as a merchant. In the early days of Philadelphia it was difficult to obtain good water, owing to the absence of sufficient capital to dig deep wells, and having plenty of capital for improvements, he sunk a deep well on this property, charging a

very moderate water-rent, which was probably only enough to keep the well in good repair. His account book shows some items in reference to this:

"Ye 24th of ye 5 mo. 1719 Joseph Waite began to fetch water at Thomas Coates well in ye Second Street, a 6s. per Yeare." This party probably made a well for himself, for we find that on "ye 24th of ye 12 mo. 1719 Joseph Wait left fetching water."

We find also that, in 1717, John Loch, Joshua Johnson, Francis Knowles, and others owed for "water-rent."

And now occurred the first break in this happy family. On 7mo. 19, 1711, his eldest son Thomas, a promising lad of fourteen years of age, died, and although the stricken parents subsequently named two other children after their first-born, they both died in infancy, and with the exception of a grandson's son the name of Thomas Coates never after occurs as a family name.

His business still continuing to prosper, he, after the fashion of the successful men of the time, wished for a country-place as well, and we accordingly find that on March 11, 1714, he bought of John Cook and Mary his wife and their eldest son and heir-apparent all that certain tract or piece of land near Frankford, being several lots in all, being altogether  $292\frac{1}{2}$  acres, including  $52\frac{1}{2}$  acres of Liberty land." Here he established a plantation, which he appears to have kept well stocked, for we find that at his death there were on the place four horses and a colt, eight cows, a bull and two heifers, two steers, thirty-nine sheep, carts, saddle, and a large number of farming implements.

On the 19th of November, 1717, Thomas Coates purchased from Jane Smith, widow of George Smith, of Burlington, "two separate pieces or lots of land fronting (altogether) upon High Street, north side, 34 feet 8 inches, and extending by

several courses to the back lots." This property is now owned in the Morris branch of the family.

Thomas Coates's active life terminated on 7 month 22d, 1719, at eleven o'clock at night, being within four days of his sixtieth birthday, leaving by Beulah his wife, who survived him, five children—Enoch, who married Rose Tidmarsh, from whose family Tidmarsh Street received its name; Elizabeth, married Joseph Paschall; Sarah, married Benjamin Shoemaker; Mary, married first Samuel Nicholas, secondly John Reynell; and Samuel, who married Mary Langdale.

Previous to his death Thomas Coates gave to each of his children a gold coin (Jacobus) with the injunction that they should never part with it unless they actually wanted bread. One of these pieces, given to his daughter Elizabeth, who married Joseph Paschall, is now in the possession of his great-grandson John T. Morris, the owner of Cedar Grove, who had it mounted, as a valued heirloom.

From the old ledger some information can be gathered concerning his death and the settlement of his estate.

It appears that the family physician was one Doctor Moncton, who makes the very modest charge of six shillings "for physic" administered during the last illness of Thomas Coates.

Joshua Lawrence drew up his will, for which he charged 12 shillings.

There is a charge for "digging a grave," and also an item of expense for gloves and silk kerchiefs "to ye attendants at ye funeral."

Andrew Hamilton made a charge for services in settling the estate of £3, and John Cadwalader rendered a bill for writing a petition to the Court concerning the road from "Hawleys to Thomas Chalkleys," of 2 shillings 6 pence.

The names of his tenants at the time of his decease were

—The Widow Prigg, The Widow Chubb, and John Sutton. He held ground-rents on the properties of John Howard, Andrew Bird, Pentecost Teague, Francis Knowles, and John McComb.

His widow outlived him nearly twenty-one years, dying June 29, 1741. The following notices regarding her appeared in the *Philadelphia Friend*:

“She was one of the willing-hearted laborers in the Lord’s cause, and was much employed in the discipline. Soon after it was concluded to set apart a few Friends in the different Meetings as elders to sit with the ministers, Beulah Coates was appointed to that station. Her friends say she ‘was careful to evidence by an upright life and conversation her regard for the promotion of the cause of Truth, being a diligent attender of our religious meetings both for worship and discipline, and was well beloved and esteemed. Departed this life the 29th of the fourth month, 1741, in good unity with Friends.’ ”

It is a striking testimony to the memory of this estimable woman that there has always been a Beulah Coates in the family, even down to the present day.





## APPENDIX.

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### WILL OF

THOMAS COATES OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,  
Merchant, dec'd.

Proved at Philadelphia, 1719.

I THOMAS COATS of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania Merchant, being at present sick and weak in body but of a sound and disposing mind and memory do make this my last will and testament in manner following, viz.,

First my will is that all my just debts and Funeral charges be payd and discharged by my executors hereinafter named.

Item—I give devise and bequeath unto my son Enoch Coats all my brick messuage or tenement and two hundred acres of Land thereto belonging scituate lying and being on the North-westerly side of Frankford Road in the County of Philadelphia to be surveyed and layd out according to the direction of my Trustees or Ye survivor of them hereinafter named. And also I give devise and bequeath unto my said son Enoch the Lott or piece of Ground which I lately purchased of William Palmer and —— his wife containing in breadth twenty-five feet and a half and in length three hundred and ninety-six feet bounded northward with another piece of the said Lott, eastward with Delaware Front street, southward with George Fitzwaters lott and westward with the said second street. TO HOLD to him the sd Enoch Coats

and the heirs of his body lawfully to be begotten, and for want of such heirs to be equally divided among my remaining children share and share alike.

Item—I give devise and bequeath unto my son Samuel Coats all the remaining part of my Tract of Land at Frankford with the messuages or tenements thereon and appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging and all my messuage or tenement on the west side of the Second street in Philadelphia aforesaid, wherein the Widow Prigg now dwells containing in breadth on the sd street — feet and in length — feet. To Hold to him the sd Samuel Coats and the heirs of his body Lawfully to be begotten and for want of such heirs the same to be divided equally among my surviving children share and share alike.

Item—I give devise and bequeath unto my daughter Elizabeth Coates my house on the north side of High street in Philadelphia aforesaid, which I lately bought of Widow Smith with all the back lotts thereto belonging, TO HOLD to her the said Elizabeth Coats and the heirs of her body lawfully to be begotten, and for want of such heirs the same to be equally divided among my surviving children share and share alike.

Item—I give devise and bequeath unto my daughter Sarah Coates all my ground rents in the city of Philadelphia To Hold to her the said Sarah Coats and the heirs of her body lawfully to be begotten and for want of such heirs the same to be divided equally among my surviving children share and share alike.

Item—I give devise and bequeath unto my wife Bulah Coats all my messuage or tenement on the west side of the Second street where the Widow Chubb now dwells (Joyning to the messuage or tenement given to my son Samuel as aforesaid) containing in breadth on Ye said street — feet

and in length — feet TO HOLD to her the sd Bulah Coats her Excts. Adms. and Assigns during the term of her naturall Life and after her decease I give devise and bequeath the same to my said son Samuel and Ye heirs of his body lawfully to be begotten and for want of such heirs the same to be equally divided among my surviving children share and share alike, and also I give and devise unto my said wife the sum of ten pounds a year to be paid her yearly during the time she shall remain my widow, and likewise I give unto her a Feather bed and furniture and the sum of Fifty pounds of Lawful money of America to be delivered and payd her immediately after my decease.

Item—I give devise and bequeath unto every one of my children the sum of fifty pounds a piece to be payd them at their respective ages of eighteen years or day of marriage which shall first happen but in the mean time to be put out at interest for them by my trustees or the survivor of them.

Item—I give devise and bequeath unto my daughter Mary Coats all my messuage or tenement wherein I now live with all the lott of ground thereto belonging scituate on the north side of the said high street containing in breadth twenty four feet and a half and in length three hundred and six feet, TO HOLD to her the sd Mary Coats and the heirs of her body lawfully to be begotten and for want of such heirs the same to be equally divided among my surviving children share and share alike.

Item—I give devise and bequeath unto Rowland Powell of Haverford in Ye County of Chester Miller and his heirs forever all the yearly rent or sum of twenty pounds which I reserved by an Indenture dated the second day of November 1714 made between me of the one part and the said Rowland Powell of the other part he paying to my Trustees or the survivor of them within three years after my decease the sum of two

hundred and fifty pounds of lawful money aforesaid together with all the arrearages of rent that shall be then due, but if the sd sum of two hundred and fifty pounds and arrearages afd. if any, be not payd within the sd three years then my will is that my executors with the consent of my Trustees shall sell and convey the same for the most it will yield and ye money arising therefrom to be divided by my Trustees among such of my children as they shall see fitt.

Item—I give and bequeath to each of my Trustees hereinafter named the sum of five pounds.

Item—I give devise and bequeath all the rest and residue of my estate both real and personal whatsoever and wheresoever unto my Executors hereinafter named to be by them or the survivor of them sold and the money arising by such sale or otherwise to be payd to my Trustees hereinafter named and they or the survivor of them to divide the land among such of my children as they shall think fitt.

And I do hereby nominate and appoint my loving wife Bulah Coats and my son Enoch Coats and my daughter Elizabeth Coats Executors of this my last will and Testament and my friends George Fitzwater, Israel Pemberton and Samuel Levis Junior, to be Trustees of this my last will and Testament.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal this Eighteenth day of September Anno Domini One thousand, Seven Hunderd and Nineteen.

Ye mark of THOMAS COATES.  
(He being too ill to sign)



WITNESSES:—Wm. Lawrence, Owen Roberts, Edward Roberts, Joshua Lawrence.

Proved at Philadelphia 30th September 1719, by Edward Roberts and Joshua Lawrence. Letters were granted on the 2nd of October to Bulah Coates and Enoch Coates and Elizabeth Coates the Executors named therein, upon proper security being given.

WILL BOOK D. PAGE 13 &c.

Original No. 151 of 1719.

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LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF  
BEULAH COATES, WIDOW OF  
THOMAS COATES, LATE OF THE CITY OF  
Philadelphia, Merchant, deceased.

Proved, at Philadelphia, 6th July 1741.

BE IT KNOWN TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY CONCERN, That I Beulah Coates of the City of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania, Widow, being in health of body and of sound and disposing mind and memory knowing the uncertainty of this Transitory life do make This my last Will and Testament in Manner and Form following, that is to say in the first place I give and Bequeath my soul to the Lord who gave it me whensoever he shall please to Call for the same, and my body to the earth, to receive such decent burial as my Executors hereinafter named shall think meet, and as for such Temporall Estate whereof I shall be possessed at the time of my decease I give and dispose thereof as follows (viz.)

IMPRIMIS:—My will is that all my just debts of what nature or kind soever be well and truly paid by my Executors as soon as conveniently may be after my decease, also my will is and I do hereby remitt and forgive unto my son Enoch

all such sume or sumes of money now due or which shall at any time hereafter become due from him to me, and I do hereby relinquish all claims and demands which I have of and in and to a small Tenement which I erected on my said son Enoch's Land at Frankford, also my will is and I do hereby direct my Executors hereinafter named to place fifty pounds part of my estate, at interest upon good security for the benefit of the said Enoch in such way as is hereinafter mentioned, that is to say that the said Enoch do receive the interest annually arising from the said sume during the term of his naturall life and the said principall sume of fifty pounds at his decease to be paid in to my Executors by them to be distributed among my children and grandchildren as is herein provided, touching the residuary parts of my Estates, also my will is and I do hereby give and bequeath to my daughter Mary, wife of John Reynells my largest Silver Tankard, and my will further is and I do hereby authorize direct and empower my Executors hereinafter named or the survivors of them after the payment of my debts as aforesaid to Grant Bargain and Sell all and Singular the lands and Tenements whereof I may dye seized, to any person or persons whatsoever in fee simple for the best price that can be had for the same, and also to dispose and make sale of all and singular my goods and chattles and other moveable estate whatsoever and the money arising by such sale of the said lands Tenements, Goods, Chattelles and personal estate aforesaid my will is and I do hereby give and bequeath to be equally divided among my children and grandchildren afternamed in such proportions as is hereafter expressed (VIZ.) To my daughters Elizabeth and Mary and to my son Samuel each one fourth part thereof and the remainder to the children of my daughter Sarah deceased, To wit,—Samuel, Sarah, Beulah and Hannah, equally to be divided among them share and share alike.

And my will Further is that the part of my estate hereby given to my said grandchildren may as the same shall become due be placed at interest for their benefit until they shall respectively attain the age of twenty one years or marry, which shall first happen, and then be paid them and if any or either of them happen to die before the survivor or survivors to have the whole, and my will further is that if either of my said children to wit—Elizabeth, Mary or Samuel shall happen to die before my said son Enoch, then the part so bequeathed to the person dying shall be distributed amongst his or her children equally share and share alike, and I do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint my son in Law Joseph Paschall, and Elizabeth his wife and John Reynell and Mary his wife Executors of this my last will and Testament IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal, dated the twelfth Day of September in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand seven Hundred and Thirty Nine (1739).

(Signed)—Beulah Coates, (in full.)



Witnessed by: John Kinsey, Stephen Chase, Elias Bland.

Proved at Philadelphia, 6th July 1741 by John Kinsey and Stephen Chase, and Letters granted same day to the within named Executors, they giving the necessary security.





LINE G.

JOSEPH SAUNDERS COATES = SARAH ROBINSON.

SARAH ROBINSON, m. Dr. Joshua W. Toomer.

JOSEPH HARTSHORNE, b. July 19, 1880; d. March 12, 1880; m., 1st, Nov., 1838, Elizabeth West Hornor; 2d, Dec. 15, 1847, SARAH ANN WISNER.

JOSEPH SAUNDERS, b. Sept. 17, 1859; m., Nov. 2, 1895, SARAH L. SAYER.

ALMA WISNER, b. Aug. 26, 1851; d. Dec. 3, 1886.

ARTHUR ROBINSON, b. May 16, 1854.

FRANCES MURRAY, b. Jan. 27, 1857; d. May 3, 1858.

JANET WISNER, b. Nov. 11, 1896.

LINE H.

JOSEPH SAUNDERS COATES = ELIZABETH SCOTT.

CAROLINE SCOTT, b. July 5, 1831; d. June, 1849; m., —, W. H. Bonneau.

WILLIAM SCOTT, b. —; m., —, SARAH MARIA, b. 1825; d. —; m., 1844, E. N. Miller.

SHER, b. May 13, 1820; d., s. p., —, Mary Ann Price.

MARIA MILLER, b. June, 1871.

ELIZABETH SCOTT, MADELEINE GATEWOOD, b. Dec., 1869; m., —, C. E. Johnson.

d. in infancy.

LINE I.

SAMUEL COATES = AMY HORNOR.

REYNELL, b. Dec. 10, 1802; d. April 27, 1886; m. Dec. 5, 1827, MARGARETTA ABBOTT.

BENJAMIN HORNOR, b. Nov. 13, 1797; d. Oct., 1881.

SAMUEL HORNOR, b. Oct. 15, 1792; d. Nov. 18, 1811.

Son, Son, MARGARETTA, d. in infancy. d. in infancy. d. young.



















